

TOPICS IN GERMANY

National Aspirations of Poland.

ACCUSE STUDENTS

Thirteen on Trial Charged With Belonging to Secret Political Societies.

RAPIDLY GROWING FUND

Many Developments Which Indicate Increased Polish Activity Have Occurred.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Berlin, July 13.—In the complete absence of other political interests this week, the great trial at Posen of the 13 Polish students charged with belonging to secret political societies at various German universities, organized to promote the national aspirations of Poland attracts much attention. The examination of the accused students has not up to the present time developed any sensational features. They all deny the charges of participation, knowingly, in illegal societies. The most sensational feature of this trial so far has been the throwing up of the bribe, by the leading lawyers of the defense, protesting against the rigid limitations prescribed for them by the court.

National Fund.

In connection with the trial, the German newspapers print information concerning the Polish national fund at Rapperschwey, Switzerland, which was collected chiefly among the Poles. This fund now amounts to about \$46,000 and continues to grow rapidly. The newspapers, referring to the matter, say:

"The purpose of this fund, as stated by the Polish managing committee, is that it is to be used at a given moment, with all its power, in support of a decision for political action."

The official publication of those having in hand the collection of this fund say the only institution openly working for the independence of Poland is the national fund.

Other developments of the last week indicate further Polish activity. Besides the decision of the German authorities to prosecute the 60 Polish students at Posen, in West Prussia, charged also with belonging to secret societies, the Polish voters in the election at Duisburg, on the Rhine, refused to support the Centre candidate unless a pledge was given to support the idea of holding Polish religious services every Sunday in the Catholic churches. The trial of the Polish students has been adjourned to permit the commission conducting the trial to take the testimony of students Bolewik, at Cracow, and Milowski, at Zurich.

Detective Sentenced.

Detective Schiller was sentenced today at Konitz to two and one-half years in the penitentiary, having been found guilty of inducing witnesses to commit perjury in the case against Moritz Levy, in September, 1900, in connection with the case of the boy Winter, who was killed at Konitz under conditions which fostered the belief that he had fallen a victim to Jewish ritual murder.

Owing to the existence of the bubonic plague at Constantinople, the quarantine office at Bremen has announced that all vessels from the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora and ports on the Black and Aegean seas will be subject to sanitary examination.

American Telephone. The German postal authorities having experimented for a year with the American automatic telephone system in Berlin have decided permanently to establish this system.

Pelix Weingartner, the composer, has finished his musical drama called "Orestes." The first production of the play will occur in Leipzig next winter.

ROUTED THE BOERS

Pretoria, July 13.—General Methuen and a successful engagement with the Boers July 6 northeast of Zeeburg, in the Transvaal. The Boers were killed and 47 captured.

The Boer daringly attempted to raid cattle ranch near here, they were driven off with loss, four cattle being killed in the encounter.

WHEAT BURNED.

Great Bend, Ind., July 13.—Fire tonight west of here burned 10,000 acres of standing wheat. Loss, \$50,000. William Gerhardt, a farmer, is said to have risked.

COLORADO FUEL AND IRON HAS INCREASED CAPITAL

Special to the Gazette:

Denver, July 13.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company this afternoon the capitalization of that company was increased to \$40,000,000, making it the largest of the independent steel companies of the United States. Out of the 230,000 shares of stock 225,000 were voted for the increase. The new common stock was called at 10 o'clock and remained in session three hours. The directors were also authorized to issue from time to time \$15,000,000 of 5 percent, convertible gold debentures of the company of \$1,000 each, convertible at the option of the holder into common stock of the company, interest and dividends to be adjusted. These debentures will mature August 1, 1911, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 percent per annum. One hundred and fifty thousand shares of the common stock of the company will be held in reserve in the treasury as security for these debentures.

The increase of the capital stock to \$40,000,000 makes the company the largest independent fuel and steel company in the country. The Tennessee Coal company is capitalized for one-fourth less and there is no other independent company in the position to meet its competitors in the market of the world. It is said that plans are now being prepared for the erection of a new wire, rod and tin plate mill to be built in Pueblo and for more extensive operations in every department of the fuel, iron and steel industry of the company.



CECIL RHODES.

"The Czar of South Africa," who has been frequently spoken of as being the probable first president of the Federated South African States, is on his way to England.

TO HASTEN WORK ON COURT HOUSE

The County Commissioners Have Addressed Letter to Bondsmen for the Contractors---Bond Is for \$30,000.

Wary of the long delay in the building of the new court house, the county commissioners have at last decided to take definite steps to compel Greenlee & Sons, contractors for the stone work to fulfill their contract. On instructions from the commissioners, A. J. Smith, architect for the building, yesterday addressed a letter to the contractors' bondsmen, stating that the present delay in the construction of the building has taxed the patience of the officials to the utmost, and calling attention to the fact that the contractors have not lived up to the contract. "What the outcome of the action taken yesterday will be is a problem. The contractors say the delay is more the fault of the commissioners than themselves. No matter where the blame lies, the facts are that the stone work has to have been completed by July 1, and it has only been started. Not since it was discovered that some of the

material was defective, nearly two months ago, Greenlee & Sons say they cannot go on with work until they get the right kind of stone, but the commissioners allege that it is not their fault that the material is not at hand. The contractors' bonds are signed by the American Bonding and Trust company of Baltimore. The bonds are \$30,000, and according to the papers, are to secure the faithful completion of the contract by Greenlee & Sons. According to the contract the contractors are to pay a fine of \$25 for every day after July 1 the work is not completed. The contract is for nearly \$70,000. Two weeks ago the owners of the Kerr quarries, whence the stone comes, promised to have material of the right sort on hand immediately. Some stone has been received, but while the quality is good, the blocks are not large enough for windows sills, without which the work cannot go on.

CRISPI ILL

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Naples, July 8.—Francisco Crispi, the celebrated statesman, is seriously ill.

WILL ASK A FRANCHISE

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Denver, July 13.—It is announced that the Colorado and Southern Railway company will apply for a franchise from the city of Denver for the occupation of streets within its lines. This is said to be in connection with its plans to construct an electric system connecting Denver with several suburban towns.

PAT CROWE SAID TO BE IN SOUTH AFRICA

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Kansas City, Mo., July 13.—A special to the Star from St. Joseph, Mo., says: "W. Brewster, an attorney at St. Joseph, has received a draft for \$250, sent to him by 'Pat' Crowe from Johannesburg, South Africa. The amount was paid to Brewster by a letter from Crowe who has been owing a number of years. Crowe's name has been connected by allegation with the kidnapping in Omaha of the young son of Edward Cudahy, the banker, who paid a ransom of \$25,000 in gold to recover his boy. Several years ago Crowe was under arrest in St. Joseph on the charge of train robbery. He employed Brewster, who is a state senator, to defend him. The charge was finally dismissed as the case was not a strong one."

FIRE AT ENID

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Guthrie, O. T., July 13.—Fire broke out at Enid tonight and destroyed a butcher shop, second hand store and four other stores. Water supply gave out and the town is at the mercy of the flames. Wichita, Kan., July 14.—A m. The loss at Enid so far by tonight's fire is estimated by the Eagle correspondent at \$200,000. The Odd Fellows hall, the opera house, one restaurant, two hotels, a feed house, one wholesale produce house, one furniture store, one livery stable, four residences, one Odd Fellows hall, the opera house, one butcher shop. The water works supply is out and dynamite had to be used to blow down buildings.

HINSEY RESIGNED.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Chicago, July 13.—John A. Hinsey, imperial prince of the dramatic order Knights of Khorassan, resigned his position late this afternoon. He stated that he did so believing it to be best so as to relieve the order of any embarrassment from the publicity given to the attacks made on him in connection with the endorsement rank matters. The officers of the organization in special session tonight, accepted the resignation. As a result of Mr. Hinsey's resignation, Frank H. Clarke, of Detroit, became imperial prince, and he has appointed John H. Holmes of St. Louis, as imperial bashaw.

DEATHS IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 13.—New York city had a death rate of 48.24 last week, almost double the usual summer rate. This large increase was due to the excessive heat that prevailed in the early part of the week. There were 2,767 deaths from all causes against 1,534 for the corresponding week in 1900.

DISRUPTION THREATENED

Crystallization of British Sentiment Against Conduct of the War in South Africa.

WATERLOO FOR GOVERNMENT

Current Rumor That Lord Kitchener Will be Succeeded in Command by General Blood—Reorganization of Liberals.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

London, July 13.—The Vlakfontein incident has come near spelling Waterloo for the government. An apparently unimportant incident, the censorship of one of the newspaper dispatches, has had the effect of crystallizing all the widely differing sorts of public dissatisfaction concerning the conduct of the war in South Africa. This dissatisfaction has long been pent up and now finds free vent, not strangely enough, through the columns of the opposition newspapers, but in the government journals.

For months past the public belief in and admiration for Lord Kitchener have been waning and now he is openly and severely criticized. A rumor, which cannot be substantiated, is current that he will shortly be succeeded in the command of the British forces in South Africa by General Sir Bindon Blood, who has been operating in eastern Transvaal. Should this change occur, it would probably be due to the differences of opinion existing between Lord Milner, Cape Town and Lord Kitchener, and it would be announced in the form of a promotion, accompanied by the statement that the operations in South Africa no longer justified the presence there of an officer of the seniority of Lord Kitchener.

There is little doubt but that Lord Milner and Kitchener have had several disagreements, and the high commissioner does not want to return to South Africa as long as the hard, highlanded Kitchener remains in command. Amid the storm of disapproval resulting from the Vlakfontein affair and which the government's supporters are pouring out upon the war office on account of the suppression of news and

the flagrant vagaries of the censorship, the Liberal party, through its hopeless differences of opinion, is obliged to sit stolidly and see the best opportunity ever afforded pass out of their hands.

The extraordinary spectacle has been presented of an advanced Radical newspaper, the Daily News, patting the war office and Lord Kitchener on the back for suppressing the story of alleged Boer outrages to British wounded, while the Times and other evening and even-day papers, who have up to this time blindly and enthusiastically supported the government's war policy, can scarcely be estimated.

Officials of the war office are more worried than at any previous time during the war and they are working strenuously to explain the mistake. The incident has awakened in the public mind an eagerness, most unfortunate for the government, to know the details of operations and the progress of the progress of the British army in South Africa.

Prominent members of the Liberal party believe that if their party had to go to the country now it would be defeated, provided a semblance of opposition could be mustered. In this connection there is some talk of the possibility of a new Liberal organization consisting of a combination of the old Liberal Unionists and the Liberal Imperialists, many of whom would like a calvary including Lord Rosebery, the duke of Devonshire, president of the council, Joseph Chamberlain, colonial secretary, and H. H. Asquith, leader of the Liberal-Imperialists, which some men believe may eventually be feasible.

SUICIDE OF A PROMINENT ATTORNEY OF INDIANA

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Travlersville, Ind., July 13.—Judge James M. Sellers, one of the foremost and prominent figures in legal and political circles, was found dying in his office in this city this morning.

W. Brewster, an attorney at St. Joseph, has received a draft for \$250, sent to him by "Pat" Crowe from Johannesburg, South Africa. The amount was paid to Brewster by a letter from Crowe who has been owing a number of years. Crowe's name has been connected by allegation with the kidnapping in Omaha of the young son of Edward Cudahy, the banker, who paid a ransom of \$25,000 in gold to recover his boy. Several years ago Crowe was under arrest in St. Joseph on the charge of train robbery. He employed Brewster, who is a state senator, to defend him. The charge was finally dismissed as the case was not a strong one.

"I am preparing to leave the world, badly in debt to it. I am usually blessed with the bravest, purest, truest and most patient wife ever given to a man."

"I have abused the best set of friends

ever possessed by one man. I feel that I am a dead weight, entirely too heavy for the world, willing members of my family to carry; indeed they will be better off without me. I would rather see an enormous dead weight for others to carry."

"I have chosen the morphine route as the cheapest and most certain. Let no one try to pay my debts. They are paid by this act of mine. If I could, I would suggest that I would rather see paid than others. I freely forgive those who have wronged me."

"Hoping this explanation explains, I am, tired and sleepy, subscribe myself."

Judge Sellers in politics was an ardent Democrat and stood high in the councils of his party. He was elected to the Indiana legislature and served as a hold over senator in 1894.

In 1896 Judge Sellers was urged to enter the race for governor against his old enemy, J. C. W. Moore, and went to the convention with good support of the district. It developed early that Mr. Sellers would be nominated and Mr. Sellers' name was not presented.

SMELTER TO RESUME

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Butte, Mont., July 13.—After being idle for six weeks on account of difference with employees over the eight-hour question, the Colorado smelter will start up tomorrow with a full force of men. The trouble arose over the eight-hour question, which the outside men including the machinists should receive the benefit of the eight-hour day. The company was willing to concede this closed down the works. The men will go to work on the old arrangement, the eight-hour day. The smelter will employ in the actual work of smelting eight hours a day at the same wages as formerly paid for ten.

FROM SKAGWAY.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Seattle, Wash., July 13.—The steamer Humboldt arrived today from Skagway with 40 passengers and a large amount of Klondike gold, estimated at a quarter of a million. News is brought of the piled wrecking of three steamers on the Yukon between Dawson and White Horse rapids.

A large amount of gold has left Dawson to come out via the St. Michael's route.

WOOD RECOVERING.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Havana, July 13.—Governor General Wood, who is suffering from typhoid fever, has recuperated wonderfully and his physicians are confident he will be able to get up in a few days.

NEW ORLEANS.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

New Orleans, July 13.—The government thermometer at 2:30 o'clock registered 101.08, breaking all hot weather records in New Orleans. No restrictions were reported.

ST. PAUL.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

St. Paul, Minn., July 13.—This was the hottest day ever recorded by the government weather bureau at this station, being 88. Normal instruments ranged from 100 to 105. One restriction was reported.

DICK LIDDELL DEAD.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Cincinnati, O., July 13.—Dick Liddell, a prominent horse breeder and owner, died today of heart trouble at Latonia, Ky., aged 45 years. He was one of the best known turfmen in the west and owned a big stable of horses.

NICARAGUA NEGOTIATIONS.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

London, July 13.—The Associated Press is officially informed that the special cable dispatches announcing that the Nicaragua negotiations had reached a definite phase and that United States Ambassador Choate was conferring with Lord Pauncefoot and the Marquis of Lansdowne, were without foundation. According to this official information the only stage reached in that of consultation between the United States and the British government, and Ambassador Choate will have to see the foreign ministers a good many more times before the affair is ready to be put before the cabinet. It is also said that Mr. Choate has not been and is not likely to be consulted at all.



T. J. SHAFFER.

By telegraphic order to union workmen in the steel mills of the country, President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association has called out 75,000 men.

KANSAS SITUATION MOST SERIOUS

Water Works Systems Are Failing and Much Sickness Is Resulting---Great Danger From Fire.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Topeka, Kan., July 13.—The suffering in Kansas from the prolonged drought is now more intense than ever. The skies are leaden and the sun's heat is intense. No immediate relief is expected. It is the opinion of some who experienced the drought of 1880 that the present dry period promises to be even more severe. It is hardly expected that there will be any lasting relief before fall. People do not now expend so much time in worrying about the loss of the crops and the hard time which must of a necessity come—they are devoting all their energies to the exigencies of the present. With water works systems giving out, ice famine threatened and farm products of all kinds obtaining large prices, the situation is becoming a serious one for Kansas.

The fire departments in Topeka, Atchison, Emporia, Lawrence and other of the larger cities have addressed appeals to the people asking them to shut off all their hydrants whenever the fire whistle is blown, so as to give the proper amount of pressure on the water mains leading to the fires. There is not a city in the state which is so nearly able to cope with a fire. Buildings have reached such an intense degree of dryness that a fire will start on the slightest provocation and enormous losses would be sure to ensue.

Much sickness is resulting from the scarcity of good water. Boiling the water even will not remove the impurities with which it is infected, so very low is the supply.

Reports from the country districts tell that all the streams are getting low. Mills and electric light plants that were run by water power have been forced to close. Most of the ponds have been dry for two weeks and the question of where to obtain water for stock is becoming a serious one. Proposals that have confronted the Kansas farmer for years.

As a result stock is being on sale at ridiculously low prices. Some have said they would even give their stock away if some relief did not come soon as to purchase feed for the animals would be costing more money than they are worth.

Reports from 24 Kansas counties tonight, mostly in the eastern and central parts of the state, indicate that the corn crop is not so bad off as hitherto been published. The late product has not yet begun to tassel and it is the general verdict that it is standing better remarkably well. In some places the corn is worse off than in others but taking it on an average of all the conditions reported it can safely be said that if favorable weather conditions would come at once, a half crop of corn would be obtained. But the conditions now prevailing bring about propitious for better weather.

The live stock situation is very bad. Dairymen have been obliged to double the price of milk, and high have the prices of feed become.

KANSAS AND MISSOURI PRAYING TODAY FOR RAIN

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Kansas City, July 13.—Despite local thunder storms, accompanied by slight rainfall in western Missouri last night the drought that is burning up vegetation in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory is still unbroken. The Kansas weather observer says: "The atmosphere is so uniformly heated to such a great altitude that it makes precipitation almost impossible. Clouds may gather and a few drops of rain may fall, but the lower stratum of air is so hot that the rain drops would be scorched in vapor in passing through it."

There is no relief in sight and the situation becomes worse each hour. Several days ago one-fourth of a corn crop in Kansas was hoped for. But the estimate now must be still further reduced. Prayer for rain will be offered from scores of churches in Missouri and Kansas tomorrow.

The Kansas City live stock market is an index to the situation. The cattle market has gone through one of the most trying weeks in many years. As many feeders as possible are holding back their cattle in the hope that rain will succor them. Each day, however, brings them nearer to the inevitable.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

and the commission men are flooded with letters indicating that next week is the longest they can hold out. But prices are the lowest in many years and during the last few days the common grades of stock cattle could not be sold at any price.

It is estimated during the week aggregated over 60,000, the heaviest ever known at one time. As compared with the previous week there was an increase of 30,000 and 25,000 more than the corresponding week a year ago.

Some of the best dressed beef buyers said as early as Thursday that buyers were full and that they could not buy more until there was an outlet for the dressed beef which had accumulated on their hands.

The stockers and feeders' situation, old-timers say, is the worst they have known in 25 years. In one week of the week's movement of hogs to the local markets was the heaviest ever known. The total receipts were above 12,000 head in one week.

August, 1890, the best previous record, unless rain comes the supply may be still greater next week. Most packers believe if it rains there will be scarcely any more. One buyer's estimate this week is 150,000 or 300,000 more than Chicago expects.

QUEEN PROSTRATED.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Brussels, July 13.—Queen Marie Henriette fell victim of the extreme heat which prevailed yesterday. Her majesty was playing croquet in the grounds of her villa at Spa, when she was overpowered by the sun. She was carried in doors and soon recovered consciousness. Her majesty's physician, however, was summoned to Spa to attend her.

COL. JOHN A. JOHNSTON.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Helena, Mont., July 13.—Colonel John A. Johnston, a pioneer of both Iowa and Montana, is dead here, aged 76 years. He was twice a member of the Iowa legislature before the civil war and prominent in political and legal circles since.

COLUMBIA'S COACH.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

New York, July 13.—The world will say tomorrow: Edward Hanlon is to be the Columbia university's permanent rowing coach and to make New York his home in the future and will become an American citizen.

STRIKE IS CALLED

Conference at Pittsburgh Failed.

STATEMENT MADE

Officials of Steel Companies Explain Their Position in the Matter.

SHAFFER'S QUICK ORDER

President of the Amalgamated Association Called Men Out Within Hour After Conference Failed.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Pittsburg, Pa., July 13.—After a three-day session the convention of the representatives of the American Sheet Steel, American Steel Hoop company and American Tin Plate company, subsidiary companies of the U. S. Steel corporation and the general executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, adjourned finally at 6 o'clock this evening without reaching an agreement. In less than an hour later President Shaffer of the Amalgamated association had wired the following order to all the Amalgamated lodges: "Notify your men that the mill is on strike and will not work on Monday, July 15."

President Shaffer says that for the present the three companies named will be affected, but that later all the union men in the employ of the Federal Steel company, National Steel company, National Tube company may be called out if it is found necessary to resort to extreme measures to win the fight. At the start, it is claimed 45,000 skilled workmen, 30,000 unskilled men and indirectly many thousands more will be affected.

After the adjournment of the conference the following statement was given out by the officials of the three companies interested:

"The conference between the Amalgamated association and the Steel, Hoop and Tin Plate companies failed to come to an agreement because the Amalgamated association refused to concede from its original position, which was that the three companies interested should sign for all their mills without regard as to whether those mills had in the past belonged to the Amalgamated association or not. The Amalgamated association refused to concede from its original position, which was that the three companies interested should sign for all their mills without regard as to whether those mills had in the past belonged to the Amalgamated association or not. The Amalgamated association refused to concede from its original position, which was that the three companies interested should sign for all their mills without regard as to whether those mills had in the past belonged to the Amalgamated association or not. 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DETAILS OF THE PROGRAM

Three Days of Jubilee and What the People Will Do on Each—Bringing Order Out of Chaos.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1—PIONEER DAY.
10 a. m.—Meeting of Colorado Pioneers in the opera house. Addresses by early settlers.
2:30 p. m.—Women's Congress meets in the opera house. Prominent women will talk of the development of Colorado during the past 25 years.
8 p. m.—Addresses in the opera house by former Governor Adams, Congressman Belford and others.
The Elks' Street Fair, carnival of sports, band concerts, excursions and special exhibitions at the Elks' fair will begin on this date.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2—STATE DAY.
8 a. m.—Vice President Roosevelt will arrive. He will be welcomed by Governor Orman and staff, veterans, school children and citizens.
10 a. m.—Roosevelt's Address in North park on "The Growth of Colorado During the Last Quarter of a Century."
2:30 p. m.—Grand Historical Parade. The early epochs of Colorado history will be illustrated by 50 floats.
8 p. m.—Banquet to Editors at Antlers. Wolf Londoner of Denver will preside and speeches will be made by Colonel Roosevelt and prominent newspaper men from all parts of the country. William Jennings Bryan will be present.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3—ROUGH RIDER AND INDIAN DAY.
9 a. m.—Contests and Exhibitions of skill in front of grand stand by Roosevelt's Rough Riders and Indians. Cowboy soldiers will hold their annual reunion. Over 500 Indians will be present.
2 p. m.—Exhibitions in front of grand stand.
8 p. m.—Magnificent Display of Fireworks. Street illumination.

Every day there will be band concerts morning, afternoon and evening. The Elks' street fair will be open each day and a number of excursions have been arranged over the Short Line and other railroads. There will be professional baseball games every day and cricket, golf, tennis and polo tournaments. A state gun shoot will also be held.

The official program for the great Quarto-centennial celebration was announced yesterday by the executive committee, which has been arranging the plans. Practically the only changes to be made to this program will be the addition of new features. The pioneers will hold their exercises on the morning of the first day, and in the afternoon the women's congress will meet. There will be more going on this day than at a glance at the plans would indicate, as all the entertainments provided for the 40,000 visitors are expected to be in full swing.
Aug. 2 will be State day, and Governor Orman and his staff will be here to welcome the president. In the afternoon the coming of Vice President Roosevelt, who will deliver an address on the growth of Colorado and the west in the past quarter of a century. In the afternoon there will be a splendid parade of historical lines, illustrating with floats and by costumed characters the early epochs of Colorado's history, beginning with the Cliff Dwellers. A handsome float representing the Cliff Dwellers with the people of that prehistoric time at their customary vocations, will be designed by Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, who has made a life study of the Cliff Dwellers and their customs. A float representing a Moqui pueblo with the people of that period who were presumably descendants of the Cliff Dwellers will be designed by Mr. Lott, the well-known artist.
There will be other handsome floats built by the association, representing the life of the pioneers, the coming of the early discoverers to the Pike's Peak region—Fremont, Pike, Ruxton, Long. Then there will be a representation of the coming of the early pioneers and upon the first settlers in their block houses.
The preparations for the flower show that is to be given next month by the El Paso County Horticultural society are going along rapidly and it is assured that the show is going to be the best that this enterprising association has ever held.
The most interesting development in the matter during the last few days has been the correspondence with Governor Orman regarding his attendance at the show. Mrs. Orman is a great lover of flowers and has for a long time been interested in whatever has been done in the state for the advancement of the cultivation of all kinds of flowers. An invitation has been sent to Mrs. Orman and through her to the governor requesting their presence in Colorado Springs at the time of the flower show and they have replied that they will attend if it is possible to do so. If Governor Orman does attend it will be upon the opening day and some informal ceremonies will be arranged for the event.
Parents of children who are contemplating entering exhibits in the competition are requested to see that the children get their entry blanks early and after filling them out return them to the secretary at 2834 North Tejon street. This must be done before August 12.

Governor to Attend the Flower Show

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LORENZO, THE LION TAMER.

ALL THE TOWNS ARE COMING

Reports From All the State Tell of Tremendous Crowds Looking to Quarto-Centennial.

From every city and town in the state assurances have been received that the different localities will be represented in the celebration. Some cities will have from three to five floats in the historical parade on the second day. All the railroad companies will send floats and most of them will have bands in the parade.
Tomorrow night the councils of Colorado City and Manitou will take action concerning representation. Word was received yesterday from Charles Sprague, who has been visiting Canon City and Florence, that both those places will send floats and probably bands for the parade. Mr. Sprague is now in Leadville urging the citizens of that city to be represented.
Secretary Wilson, of the Pueblo State Fair association, notified the executive committee yesterday that Pueblo will have three floats in the historical parade. The Festival of the Mountain and Plain association of Denver will also send floats. Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction, Durango and Ouray will all be represented. Mayor Franklin, of Victor, has sent word that Victor will have a float representing Battle mountain and the great output of the Victor mines in the procession. The Portland band will be sent down by Victor. Cripple Creek will also have several floats and a band in the parade. Thousands of visitors will be here from the district.
The secret societies have been preparing for the part they are to take in the historical parade. The Woodmen of the World have already announced that they will have 500 men in the parade.

BIG PARADE OF FLOWERS

Prominent Citizens Constitute a Committee to Supervise a Flower Carnival for Jubilee.

In addition to the Indians, the Rough Riders and the historic floats in the parade to be held on the afternoon of August 2, there will be the further attraction of a flower parade.
In order to secure vividly the striking difference between the old times, which will be pictured in the floats—when the city was in its infancy and the modern development of what was once "the wild and woolly west," it has been suggested that the citizens decorate their carriages with flowers, natural or artificial, and participate in the parade which will be reviewed by Vice President Roosevelt and many national and state officials, including Governor Orman and his staff.
In order to see to this feature of the festivities a committee consisting of Messrs. Dodge, Lunt and Carpenter has been appointed which has been extremely successful in the short time it has been at work in securing entries.
It has unfortunately been impossible for the committee personally to see many who would undoubtedly be willing to combine patriotism with pleasure and make this a memorable afternoon by swelling the number of those entering decorated traps.
It is therefore the earnest wish of the committee that those who care to enter the flower parade should communicate as soon as possible with C. P. Dodge of the firm of Adams, Dodge & Co., De Graff building.

THE ZOOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE ELKS' STREET FAIR

One of the great features of the Great Street fair that is to be given by the Elks of Colorado Springs in connection with the Quarto-centennial celebration is the animal show. It has been termed the "Zoo" and "Hagenbecks" and various other things, but the street fair animal exhibition will be known only as such. It will speak for itself when it arrives in the city.
The animal feature of the fair has been mentioned in the Gazette before now and the people of the city are talking about what the show is going to be. Some of them are inclined to think that it is a dummy animal show, after the manner of the animal features of the famous society circus that was held in Colorado Springs three years ago. Nothing, however, could be farther from the truth.
The animals of the Elks Great Street Fair Midway will be real, live, ferocious beasts of the forest and the jungle, brought from their native haunts at tremendous expense and risk to the safety of their keepers. There are in the collection six cages made of strong wire, just the same as the wild animal cages of any animal exhibition. Three of these cages are used to confine nine tigers, lions, leopards and panthers, and have been secured by the management of the street fair at great expense. There is another cage of bears, great, fierce beasts, who would be quick to have in the streets of Cairo and everywhere else in the Midway if they were to break from the cage. In addition to these wild beasts, the collection of animals includes a tame performing bear named "Fatima." This animal affords great sport for the throng. A fifth cage is filled with monkeys and it is said to be the liveliest cage of monkeys that ever was brought into the western country.
A large number of ponies add to the amusement for the people on the Midway, and those who are too much impressed with the oriental character of the surroundings to ride common ponies can have a ride after the manner of the passenger in the desert caravan may be had by all.
The animal cages are very artistically gotten up as can be seen from the accompanying illustrations. They will be open throughout the continuance of the show, and persons going in at any hour can be sure of seeing the slow heavy-moving bears as they hunt day in and day out for a means of escape from captivity, can hear the roaring lions and see the jumping clattering monkeys at play unceasingly.
The wild animal show is in charge of two tigers, the famous "Lion-tamer" of the world, who has been with this show for a long time and was formerly with several of the best known animal shows in the world, devotes his full time to caring for the bears and the monkeys and the rest of the collection except the lions. Lorenzo, the famous "Lion-tamer" from Africa, is the other keeper. He is captor as well as trainer and tamer of wild beasts, his experiences in the forests and jungles of the torrid coun-

ONE OF THE ANIMAL WAGONS (Showing exterior decorations)

SURVIVORS OF THE FIRST CONVENTION

Living Coloradoans Who Gave the State Its Constitution Will Probably Hold Reunion at Quarto-Centennial.

It now looks as if there will be a meeting of the surviving members of the first Colorado constitutional convention at Colorado Springs in connection with the Quarto-centennial. The meeting has not been announced yet, but Mr. Charles S. Sprague, who is at Canon City in the interest of the Centennial, has had a long conference with former Senator Felton and argued that such a meeting should be held.
Senator Felton was a member of the first constitutional convention and out of the number of about 25 only 13 are known to be living. All of these but one or two are living in the state. They have never had a reunion, and it is suggested that this would be a fitting time for them to get together being the first celebration of the state's admission into the union for many years.
Mr. Sprague is in Canon City and has spent his time energetically in visiting the officials of the city and county and prominent business men of the place in the interest of the Quarto-centennial celebration. His especial mission is to work up interest in the fair in Fremont county and secure a representation in the way of one or more floats for the historical and industrial parade. So far he has met with the greatest encouragement.
Thursday Mr. Sprague spent in Florence. The Business Men's association there immediately called a meeting and authorized a committee to proceed to collect subscriptions and to carry out the project. It is supposed to have an exhibit from Canon City costing not less than \$200.
After meeting with the chairman of the board of county commissioners of Fremont county and Mayor Peabody of Canon City, it was said that both the county and the city council would make appropriations and work in harmony with Florence.
It now looks as if Fremont county would have one of the best displays of all of the outside counties in the grand parade.

A CONTEST IN DRILLING ROCK

Another Interesting Feature Is Added to the Quarto-Centennial Program --Committees Working It Up.

The throngs that will be visitors in Colorado Springs during the Quarto-centennial jubilee will witness one of the most interesting contests that has ever taken place in the city. It will be the rock-drilling contest and will be one of the most vigorously contested that has ever been gotten up in the state.
On account of the fact that this celebration is to be participated in by Vice President Roosevelt and other distinguished statesmen and citizens from outside Colorado the rock-drilling contest will be a particularly interesting one. These contests have been held in the state frequently but never has there been one at a celebration that drew very extensively from sections of the country where rock-drilling is little thought of. It is one of the factors in the mining business, this boring of holes in solid granite for the purpose of searching out the earth's treasure, and visitors from everywhere cannot fail to be interested in the contest.
All the mining camps of Colorado will be represented in this contest, and it is expected that there will be a greater number of entries than ever took part in a similar contest before. The preparations for this event, one of the most interesting in all the Quarto-centennial plans, is in the hands of a committee consisting of Claude Sachs, J. A. Barclay and A. C. Bray.

The next operation was to manufacture a rope. We had eight strong men, the men came, each of which we slit into eight strips, which were first twisted separately, and then two together. In addition to this we cut a very large counterpane, a number of shirts, table cloths, towels—in short, everything that could be used. When finished, the rope was found to be twelve times the length of our casement.
This was the most anxious period since we began the work of escape. It was necessary to hide everything. The sheets might have been missed; they might have come to change them. However, as we always miss our own beds, we took care to cover them completely with the large rugs with which each of us was furnished, and hid a reflection of the rope under a shadow of suspicion.
At length arrived the day of final deliverance—January 27, 1895. We took affectionate leave of our neighbors, Mr. De Riviere, who most cordially congratulated us and offered his sincerest wish for the final success of our arduous attempt. He was to dine with the commandant, and he promised to play him so freely with wine—to which he was known to be very partial—as to render him by 7 o'clock, the hour fixed for our departure, altogether incapable of interfering with our flight. At the appointed time we took a brief farewell of our prison room, began the work of actual deliverance. Having made the external opening large enough for a man to creep easily through, we placed the iron bar across the hole. Round this the rope was drawn without being tied, so that we were obliged to slide on the double rope to prevent its slipping. We threw our greatcoats and some small bundles containing such clothes as we could venture to take along through the hole before us. I had a small terrier, which had been my companion in prison, as well as the Pemples at Joux, for about two years. I could not make up my mind to have it killed, and had it been left behind alone its cries, in all probability, would have led to a premature discovery of our escape. I therefore made a bag for it, which I hung about my neck, and with it I descended the rope. The precise height of the first descent could not be accurately ascertained, but it was supposed to be from eight to a hundred feet. However, we all got safely down, part of the end of the rope having broken with M. d'Anteroche, who was a stout, heavy man; but he was, fortunately, so near the bottom that he received no injury. The rope was then disengaged from the iron bar by pulling one end of it, and I was despatched to find the tree on the edge of the rock. It was easily found, but before M. Frotte and d'Anteroche had got down, so thick a

WOMEN STUDENTS WHO WORK.

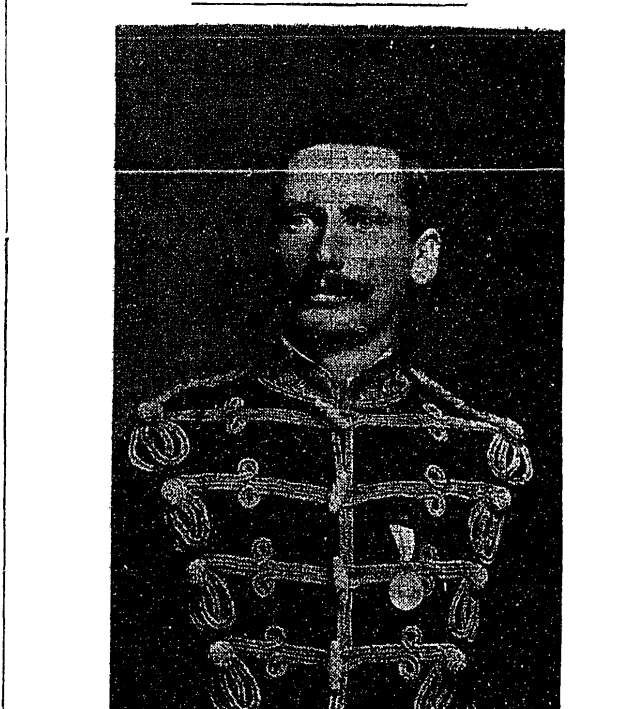
How Poor Undergraduates Manage to Make Ends Meet at American Colleges.
Miss Alice Fallows, who wrote in the June Century of how men work their way through college, is the author of the leading article in the July number, which is entitled "Working One's Way Through Women's Colleges," with pictures by Charlotte Harding.
Just within the entrance of the gymnasium at Smith college is a small square room which looks like a booth at church fair. The bulletin boards on its walls are covered with blue prints, copies of Gibson pictures, painted frames, college flags, bright colored class and honor societies, pillow covers, and a score of other fancy articles which seem the pastime of an idle hour. In reality, each one represents the serious investment of a girl who is working her way. The Smith college calendar hanging in a corner took one girl half through the term. The picture frame opposite paid the incidental expenses of another for a year, while the jolly pair of football players, constructed out of tissue paper and pecans, sitting on the window sill made the temporary fortune of their inventor. A day after she had slipped in and put them there they became the college fad, and for weeks she could not turn them out fast enough to fill her orders. Then suddenly their popularity waned; no one wanted them, and now, faded and covered with dust, the two favorites of a past hour sit neglected in their corner, a pathetic warning of the inconsistency of college demand.
Like Smith students, college girls everywhere try these picturesque methods of making money. The pretty trinkets which they sell might seem to be the spontaneous expression of the feminine instinct for grace and beauty, but they illustrate rather a poverty of financial opportunities. College girls in his effort to support himself is limited only by his capacity. He can break stones in the road or publish a paper, as his talent provides. He is free to enter any trade or business in the town, or invent a new one if he pleases,

ONE OF THE ANIMAL WAGONS (Showing exterior decorations)

CONGRESS OF THE WOMEN

Arrangements Practically Complete for This Prominent Feature of the Big Celebration.

The Congress of Women which is to be held in this city on August 1, the first day of the great Quarto-centennial celebration, is creating great interest throughout the state.
Mrs. C. A. Eldredge, chairman of the committee appointed to make arrangements for it, has journeyed many miles in order to obtain interviews with the women selected to take part in the program. Almost without exception those desired have readily accepted, for it is esteemed an honor to be invited.
The speeches are limited to five minutes and there will be such an infinite variety of subjects that interest will be constantly stimulated. It has been the thought of the committee to have touched upon, all topics of vital importance to women which have been successfully dealt with by women and for whom during Colorado's 25 years of statehood.
The meeting is to be held in the Opera house at 2:30 p. m.
The following is the program:
Music.
"The Lord's Prayer," led by Mrs. James B. Groce, Colorado Springs.
Address of Welcome, Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, Colorado Springs.
Response, Mrs. Mahlon D. Thatcher, Pueblo.
Music.
"Pioneer Days," Mrs. William A. Byers, Denver.
"Women of the G. A. R.," Mrs. Mary L. Carr, Longmont, member National Board, W. R. C.
"Colorado's Work for Temperance," Mrs. Antoinette A. Hawley, Denver.
President, Colorado Springs, W. R. C., "Equal Suffrage," Mrs. W. T. Cornwall, Denver, president Colorado Equal Suffrage association.
"The Work of a Department Club," Mrs. James D. Whitmore, Denver, president Woman's club.
"Club Life in the State," Mrs. T. M. Harding, Canon City, president State Federation Woman's Clubs.
"The Woman's Work for Education," Mrs. Helen Grenfell, Denver, state superintendent of instruction.
"Women and the Law," Miss Mary T. Lathrop, Denver.
"The Medical Practitioner," Dr. Minnie C. T. Love, Denver.
"The Archivist," Historical Research Among the Cliff Dwellers," Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, Colorado Springs.
"The Journalist," Ellis Meredith, Denver.
"Women in the Affairs of the State," Mrs. J. B. Belford, Denver.
Music.
"The Reconciliation," Mrs. Kellogg, Pueblo.
Mrs. Byers arrived in Colorado in 1850, so she well knows the "Pioneer days," and Mrs. Belford is the wife of Colorado's first representative in the national congress at Washington and was the first woman to serve upon the state board of charities and corrections. Mrs. Belford has served as chairman of the legislative committee of the state W. R. C. for years. She is a magnetic and convincing speaker and will handle the subject "Women in the Affairs of the State" magnificently. Both Dr. Love and Miss Lathrop are eminently qualified to treat of their respective professions—under the head of "The Medical Profession" and "Women and the Law" well columns could be written of the array of woman talent prepared for that memorable day. Everybody and their friends, especially men friends, come! The committee is called together by the chairman, Mrs. Eldredge, at her residence, 18 Willamette avenue, at 10 a. m. tomorrow (Monday). Business of importance.



JOE FARRARI, Animal Trainer.

He may wonder where he will along through the highways and byways. No one thinks of putting an obstacle in his way.
But when a girl, out of the fullness of her desire, determines to work her way through college, she must first rid herself of the notion that she can copy her college brother. Otherwise she will meet with disappointment, for long ago Mrs. Grandy set a distinction between labor fitting for men and for women, and our colleges for girls still respect it. During undergraduate days, at least, they believe in an emphasis of the woman womanly. The self-supporting girl, therefore, finds before many an industry open to her college brother a sign on which custom or the college president has written the uncompromising words, "No Admittance." She can neither weed lawns nor dig gardens, clean furnaces nor shove snow. The girl who should turn grocery clerk, or who became a component part of a baker's or butcher's or hotel-keeper's staff in her college town would be a focus for the puzzled attention of the whole faculty, while a student dairymaid, fruitreer, or butter merchant within the compass of the college would raise a storm of protest from Maine to California. Yet college men in similar positions meet only praise and commendation.
Doubtless some of the occupations in



ONE OF THE ANIMAL WAGONS (Showing exterior decorations)

Mr. Dooley On The City As a Summer Resort

Robert Hov
Russell

an' th' moose, be gorry, an' livin' in a cave, as to make me believe I ought to get along without street cars an' electric lights an' elevators an' sody wather an' ice. 'We ought to live where all th' good things iv life comes fr'm,' says Hogan. 'No,' says I. 'Th' place to live is where all th' good things iv life goes to.' 'Evrything (thats) worth havin' goes to th' city; th' country takes what's left. Evrything that's worth havin' goes to th' city an' is iced. Th' cream comes in to th' skim-milk stays; the sunburnt vegetables is consumed be th' hearty farmer boy. I go down to Callaghan's store an' ate th' sunny half iv a peach. Th' farmer boy sells what he has fr' money an' I get th' money back whin he comes to town in th' winter to see th' exposition. They give us th' products iv th' sile an' we give thim cottage organs an' knock-out drops, an' they think they're broke even. Don't have annywan con-vince ye th' country's th' place to live, but don't spread th' news yet fr' awhile. I'm goin' to advertise 'Dooleyville-beth-River. Within six seconds iv street cars an' railway thrains an' aisy reach iv th' theatres an' ambulances. Spind th' summer far fr'm th' busy haunts iv th' fly an' th' bug be th' side iv th' purlin' ice wagon.' I'll do it, I tell ye. I'll organize excursions an' I'll have th' poor iv th' country in here settin' on th' cool steps an' passin' th' can fr'm hand to hand; I'll take thim to th' ball-game an' th' theatre; I'll have thim sleep till breakfast time an' I'll send thim back to their overcrowded homes to dream iv th' happy life in town. I will so."

"I'm glad to hear ye say that," said Mr. Hennessy. "I wanted to go out to th' country but I can't unless I strike."

"That's why I said it," replied Mr. Dooley.

London Letter.

(By Henry Devereaux.)
(Copyright, 1901, Cosmographic Co.)
London, June 22.—It is almost treason to think it let alone to write it that King Edward is a good deal of what the Americans call a "strong man" as he himself is concerned he is, of course, the luckiest of mortals. First of all, he was born in the prime and during the nearly 60 years of his life he has spent more money and earned less than any man living, while now, in the beginning of his old age, he becomes the man that the world has never had before. But while the goddess of fortune showers her favors upon the king personally it is a curious fact that from the moment of his birth to the present time the men and women whom he has admitted to his friendship, or what might be called have met with disaster that some of them have been the Beecher scandal, for instance, has left an indelible stain upon one of the best families in the kingdom. After Edward was young James, the "Edinburgh man" and escaped. The bacchanal affair in more recent years was the means of ruining nearly half a dozen people, and it is not too much to say that if men shake their heads when the names of scores of women, from Langens to the present, are called up when he singled out for his notice, he is not too much to know him in the said days is not considered an honor. While the members of the higher nobility eagerly sought to be in the king's presence, he has been known to have declined invitations to Marlborough house found, as a rule those to whom they were addressed absent or indisposed, and he has been known to decline and regrets, although they were never net forth in the queen's, now the king's England. Two or three weeks ago the king was in the city of London, and although it is formidable American competition is feared, although it is formidable American competition is the thing that the king and paralyzes, for it is an old known quantity that the Americans are afraid to improve their plants, they know not that some new invention in the states, "some new method of doing and producing things, and organization scheme will not defeat their plans and upset all their calculations. The king's own hands over industry in England today is a very bright prospect that it will ever be dispelled. The only hope of England is in her colonies, that they will not desert her, and that she will be able to stand, to be indeed deplorable. There is a fact that she has to give to the growth of the American trusts the United States must thereby help the British manufacturers, but it reminds one of the old saying about the drowning man and the straw is that the man who is in the water.

When Queen Victoria died there were at least one man high in official life who shed no tears over her departure—Lord Salisbury, the prime minister of the late sovereign had no confidence in him. She disliked him personally, and his political methods in the strong sense of the word, and his personal animosity made him very odious in her eyes, and it was well understood that when she lived the renegade Liberal could not have any place in the government, namely, a place in the peerage. Will he be more successful with King Edward, is a question that the king's friends, who are few, and that of his enemies, who are many, Joe is sanguine that the mother persistently refused to give him. This counts for Chamberlain's observation.

Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger, and she was nearly wrecked. Possibly the squall would have come up if it were not for the fact that I had been so merely recall the incident to show what people are beginning to call the proverbial ill-luck of those that have sought to do with his majesty.

Is this ill-luck to extend itself over the entire kingdom or empire? Deny it! It is a mere accident, and very superficial people. It is a part of their racial inheritance. It is embedded in their literature; it is part and parcel of every religion; it is everywhere all over the island, and it lasts in greater intensity, if possible, in Wales, in Scotland, in the rich valleys of Munster, and on the bleak mountains of Connaught. It is not due to chance, therefore, that the thought is forcing itself on the mind of nearly all of us that with the death of the queen the reign of the empires shall have passed away; that, as the phrase goes, "England has seen her best days." Since her remains were borne in the most funeral pageants of which all the ages through the thronged streets of the greatest of capitals, what have we seen? Notwithstanding the fact that that Boer war has been confirmed upon persons alleged to have suppressed it, we still find that the greatest army England has ever had in the field is being disbanded. We hold the little islands we have annexed on paper against a few thousand Boer farmers. The thing is so humiliating to the national pride that our cheeks cannot remain dry. Otherwise we have ceased to talk about it. Then the wanton barbarity on our part that marks the progress of the century on our cheeks cannot think of it. And yet we are helpless so far as a change is concerned. Bound to the wheels of the Tory chariot we are, and we must go on until we are dead, and no one can foresee what the issue will be or what disgrace is still in store for us. The painful discovery has been made that the military system is not very strong in our army system is not very strong. And military prowess is a dream. And this king of ours is colonel of more regiments than I can count on my fingers. He is a man who has endeavored to make good our title of "Mistress of the Seas," what of it? The bold Beresford, second in command of the fleet, declares that that section of it is little better than an old junk shop, ill-equipped, ill-manned, and in bad respect. If that be the state of our presumably strongest fleet, what the condition of the others is must be left to your imaginations. What can you think of it? The imperial "hoodoo?"

If there were the only difficulties that beset us they would be easily surmounted. The evils complained are susceptible of reform in the hands of men who know their business, and are ready to perform it. But unfortunately there are insuperable prospective. If not now, as it seems to me now, are beyond the reach of all reform. First and foremost of these is the threatened loss of the dominion of the sea. This is the dominant power in the markets of the world. Nor an Englishman a few years ago did not believe that there were weaker nations than the British Empire could not be beaten though they were stronger than the world over. That illusion is gone, and with its departure has come a feeling of gloom and despair.

To A BUTTERFLY IN THE CITY
Adown the glittering lanes of sculpture
Whose towering fronts mark out the
Midas bowers,
Through sun-baked highways in the
glare of noonday
O'er glare of pave where jostling the
sands strown
For silent stretch of woodland shade
Or quietude of nook where brooks
sing.
Thou flutest, beautiful, on inconsistent
Whirl commerce races in hoarse,<
changing drouth.
O, lost on trade's uncouth, far-reaching
strand—
That knows not banks a-flower,
ripe-tipped bough.
Nor wind-blown reeds where all is
and free—
Bright symbol of the poet's thought
art thou.
Bearing thyself engrossed in merchant
Enchanting him by fair Elysian land—
Harvey Mattiat Watiss, in July "New
Lippincott."

A Success Library.
The publishers of Success have pleasure in announcing to its readers that in accordance with great cherished plans, they are about to inaugurate a new literary mission, or the magazine by issuing an important educational work, which will soon appear in ten volumes, under the title, "The Success Library," and will be sold by subscription only. Several hundred authors, editors, and artists have collaborated in this work, under the editorial management of Orison Sweet Marden, editor of the Boston Herald, and Raywood Devitt, and the last revision of manuscripts is now nearly completed, so that delivery of the first volumes can be made in July, and of the entire series in September.

The aim of "The Success Library," indicated by its title. In this work brought together the best thought of the most advanced knowledge of subjects which are necessary to general culture and preparation for successful life. It will be a home educator, pleasing within reach of every child, of every man or woman, thoughtful of every man or woman, thoughtful of the world's welfare and the best way to do one's share in it.

Following "The Destroyer" in the new series of copyrighted volumes of fiction by well-known authors, to be issued at 25 cents for each volume, is Dr. Barrie's story of Scotland, "The Man of Water before its conquest."

Probably the most successful and popular novel of recent times has never been "The Crown of Life." A new edition is announced for immediate publication.

MAY PAVE STREETS WITH GRANITE

Mountains of Disintegrated Rock
Will Be Transformed Into Smooth
Street Surfaces for the City.

him of letters testamentary; after was thereupon made by setting the 29th day of July, 6 o'clock a. m., or as soon as the matter may be heard, the County Court of El Paso county, Colorado Springs, as the place for probating said instrument, granting

nd to do what
e ordered.

Robert L. Hubbard,
County Court, El Paso Coun-
ty, Texas, Attorney.
June 26, 1901.
July 24, 1901.

FOR PUBLICATION
at Pueblo, Colo., July 24, 1901.
Whereby given that the follow-
ing petitioner has filed notice of her
claim that proof in support thereof
that said proof can be made
of clerk of the county at his
office at Pueblo, Colo., June 26,
1901, viz: Marietta E. Shriner, M. F. No.
N. K. & Sec. 13, Township 8 N.,
Range 10 N., Section 13, Township 8 N.,
continuous residence upon and
of said land, viz:
F. Powell, of Peyton, Col.,
clerk of Superior Court, El

Colorado Springs, Colo., Clerk
of Surber, Colo.
person who desires to present
allowance of such proof as
of any substantial reason
law and the regulations of the
part, why such proof
be allowed, will be given, and
at the above mentioned time
cross examine the witnesses
present, and to offer evidence
that submitted by chairman.
J. R. Gordon, Registrar.
tion, July 19, 1901.
tion, August 14, 1901.

the United States land office
colorado, on September 1, 1901.
anton, H. E. No. 310, 000
14 and E. 12. S. W. 1/4, Sec. 34,
62 W.

are the following witnesses to
enthusiasm residence
and said land viz:
J. R. Joseph Smith, Notary
Thomas Prather, all of Utah,
J. R. Gordon, Register
tion, July 10, 1901
tion, August 14, 1901

ISTRATORS' NOTICE
Frederick Pothoff, deceased,
assigned, having been appointed
of the estate of Frederick
of the county of El Paso
of Colorado, deceased, before
that he will appear before

court of said El Paso County, Texas, at house in Colorado Springs, Colo., at the July term held on the day of August, 1904, at which time persons having claims against the estate were notified and requested to appear for purpose of settling the same. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Colorado Springs, Colo., this _____ day of _____, 1904.
F. A. D., 1904.
J. P. Potthoff, Administrator
of the Estate of _____
deceased.
Notation, July 31, 1904

CURATOR'S NOTICE

Louise F. R. Blackman, deceased.
_____ assigned having been appointed administrator of the last will and testament of _____ R. Blackman, late of the county of _____ State of _____ do hereby give notice that _____

ed, hereby gives notice that he
ner before the county court of
nty, at the court house in
t, to appear and show cause
Sunday in June next, at which
sons having claims against
are notified and requested to
e purpose of having the same
d persons indebted to and
requested to appear immedi-
the undersigned.
day of May, A. D. 1901
d A. Blackman, Executor

ORDER FOR PUBLICATION
and Office at Pueblo, Colo.
June 22, 1901
hereby given that the fol-
d settler has filed notice of
to make final proof in sup-
United States Land office
Colo., on September 9, 1901,
for Sengheli, H. E. 5853, for

the following witnesses to continuous residence upon and of said land, viz: Abram Nathan, Colo.; John A. Kewer, Colo.; Lee D. Kewer, Colo.; Glasson C. Calhan, Colo. J. R. Gordon, Register.

Examination June 28, 1901.
 Examination July 31, 1901.

FOR PUBLICATION.
 and Office at Pueblo, Colo.
 June 22, 1901.

Whereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his claim to make final proof in support of his claim to said land, and that said proof will be made before the United States Land office at Pueblo, on September 18, 1901, for the purpose of obtaining a patent for the same, to-wit: R. 61 W. 14 N. 15 E. 14 T. 1 S. 14 R. 61 W.

the following witnesses to continuous residence upon and

said land, viz: J. Kennedy of
 Chas. Blomgren of
 of Amo, Colo.
 J. R. Gordon,
 Register.
 ation June 28, 1901.
 ation July 31, 1901.
 FOR PUBLICATION.
 and Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
 June 28, 1901.
 hereby given, that the
 settler has filed notice of
 to make final proof in sup-
 claim, and that said proof will
 be presented to the United States Land office
 at Pueblo, Colo., on September 3, 1901.
 H. S. RUSSELL, for the
 10, Tp 13 S., R. 63 W.
 the following witnesses to
 continuous residence upon, and
 of said land, viz: William
 Chas. Cook, Charles McNamee
 10; Michael Glaser of Cal-

Frederick Sengbrell of Calhan,
J. R. Gordon, Register.
atation June 26, 1901.
atation July 31, 1901.

FOR PUBLICATION
id Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
June 26, 1901.
hereby given that the fol-
d settler has filed notice of
to make claim to the land in
claim, and that said proof will
United States Land office at
Colo., on September 9, 1901.
Glaser, H. E. No. 340, for
S. 1/2 N. W. 34, Sec. 2, Tp. 11

the following witnesses to
continuous residence upon and
said land, viz: Charles M. Nelson,
Sengbrell, Colo.; Robert C. Nathan,
Sengbrell, Colo.; and Diego J. Nathan,
Sengbrell of Calhan, Colo.

J. R. Gordon,
Register.

ation June 26, 1901.
ation July 3, 1901.

FOR PUBLICATION.
and Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
June 26, 1901.

herely given. The fol-
d settler has filed notice
to commute to cash and
proof in support of his claim
proof will be made before
the United States land office
at Pueblo, Colorado
on September 7, 1901, viz:
Claimer, H. E. Tolson, for the
lot 12, Sec. 22, T. 13 S., Range 4

the following witnesses to
continuous residence upon and
said land, viz: Hiram H.
and City, Colo.; Noah N. Jones
Springs, Colo.; Henry H. Jones
Springs, Colo.; William Jones
Springs, Colo.

J. R. Gordon
Register.
ation June 26, 1901.
ation July 31, 1901.

San Francisco, July 16.—Nearly 10,000 delegates to the International Brotherhood of the League of Nations convention, which convenes Thursday were received and registered by the local committee today. They arrived from all parts of the world, but mostly from the south. The first delegation arrived at break of dawn and from that hour until dark the delegates were being set down at the city's gates at regular intervals.

TOPICS IN GERMANY

National Aspirations of Poland.

ACCUSE STUDENTS

Thirteen on Trial Charged With Belonging to Secret Political Societies.

RAPIDLY GROWING FUND

Many Developments Which Indicate Increased Polish Activity Have Occurred.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)
Berlin, July 13.—In the complete absence of other political interests this week, the great trial at Posen of the 13 Polish students charged with belonging to secret political societies at various German universities, organized to promote the national aspirations of Poland attracts much attention. The examination of the accused students has not yet begun, but the trial has developed many sensational features. They all deny the charges of participation, knowingly, in illegal societies. The most sensational feature of this trial so far has been the threatening of their trials by the leading lawyers of the defense, protesting against the rigid limitations prescribed for them by the court.

National Fund.

In connection with the trial, the German newspapers print information concerning the Polish national fund, which has been collected chiefly among American Poles. This fund now amounts to about \$46,000 and continues to grow rapidly. The newspapers, referring to the matter, say:

"The purpose of this fund, as stated by the Polish managing committee, is to be used at a given moment, with all its power, in support of a decision for political action."

The official publication of these funds in hand the collection of this fund is the only institution openly working for the independence of Poland is "the national fund."

Other developments of the last week indicate further Polish activity. Besides the decision of the German authorities to prosecute the 60 Polish students at Thorn, in West Prussia, charged also with belonging to secret political societies, the Polish managing committee, which is now in the city of Dusseldorf, on the Rhine, refused to support the German candidate unless a pledge was given to support the idea of holding Polish national service every Sunday in the Polish churches. The trial of the Polish students has been going on in the city of Dusseldorf, the trial to take the testimony of students Boleslaw, at Cracow, and Miloslaw, at Zurich.

Detective Schiller was sentenced today at Konitz to two and one-half years in the penitentiary, having been found guilty of inducing witnesses to commit perjury in the case against Moritz Levy, in September, 1900, in connection with the case of the boy Winter, who was killed at Konitz under conditions which fostered the belief that he had fallen a victim to a fatal plague at Constantinople, the quarantine office at Bremerhaven has announced that all vessels from the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora and ports on the Black and Aegean seas will be subject to sanitary examination.

American Telephone.
The German postal authorities having experimented for a year with the American automatic telephone system in Berlin have decided permanently to establish this system.

Felix Weingartner, the composer, has finished his musical drama called "Orestes." The first production of the play will occur in Leipzig next winter.

ROUTED THE BOERS

Pretoria, July 13.—General Methuen and a successful engagement with the Boers July 6 north of Secor, in the Transvaal colony. Four Boers were killed and 47 captured.

The Boer army attempted to rain cattle ranch near the town of Secor. Driven off with loss, gun butts being used in the encounter.

WHEAT BURNED.

Great Bend, Ind., July 13.—Fire to-night west of here burned 10,000 acres of standing wheat. Loss, \$50,000. William Gerhardt, a farmer, is said to have started it.

COLORADO FUEL AND IRON HAS INCREASED CAPITAL

Special to the Gazette.
Denver, July 13.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company this afternoon the capitalization of that company was increased to \$40,000,000, making it the largest of the independent steel companies of the United States. Out of the 250,000 shares of stock 235,000 were voted for the increase. The meeting was called at 10 o'clock and continued in session three hours. The directors were also authorized to issue from time to time \$15,000,000 of 5 per cent convertible gold debentures of the company of \$1,000 each, convertible at the option of the holder into common stock of the company, interest and dividends to be adjusted. These debentures will mature August 1, 1911, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. One hundred and fifty thousand shares of the common stock of the company will be held in reserve in the treasury as security for these debentures.

The increase of the capital stock to \$40,000,000 makes the company the largest independent fuel and steel company in the country. The Tennessee Coal company is capitalized for one-fourth less and there is no other independent company in the position to meet its competitors in the markets of the world. It is said that plans are now being prepared for the erection of a new wire, rod and tin plate mill to be built at Pueblo and extensive operations in every department of the fuel and steel industry of the company.



CECIL RHODES.

"The Czar of South Africa," who has been frequently spoken of as being the probable first president of the Federated South African States, is on his way to England.

TO HASTEN WORK ON COURT HOUSE

The County Commissioners Have Addressed Letter to Bondsmen for the Contractors---Bond Is for \$30,000.

Wearied of the long delay in the building of the new court house, the county commissioners have at last decided to take definite steps to compel Greenlee & Sons, contractors for the stone work to fulfill their contract. On instructions from the commissioners, A. J. Smith, architect for the building, yesterday addressed a letter to the contractors demanding that they complete the building by the end of the month. The letter stated that the contractors have not lived up to the contract. What the outcome of the action taken yesterday will be is a problem. The contractors say the delay is more the fault of the commissioners than themselves. No matter where the blame lies, the facts are that the stone work has not been completed. The building has only been started. Not a stone has been laid on the building since it was discovered that some of the

material was defective, nearly two months ago. Greenlee & Sons say they cannot go on with work until they get the right kind of stone, but the commissioners allege that it is not their fault that the material is not at hand. The contractors' bonds are signed by the American Bonding and Trust company of Baltimore. The bonds are \$30,000, and according to the papers, the contractors do not want to return to South Africa as long as the hard, high-handed General Kitchener remains in control there.

PAT CROWE SAID TO BE IN SOUTH AFRICA

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)
Kansas City, Mo., July 13.—A special to the Star from St. Joseph, Mo., says: A. W. Brewster, an attorney of this city, has received a draft for \$250, sent to him by "Pat" Crowe from Johannesburg, South Africa. The amount was sent to the lawyer to pay an attorney fee. Crowe has been owing a number of years. Crowe's name has been connected with the kidnapping of Edward Cuddey, the packer, who paid a ransom of \$25,000 in gold to recover his boy. Several years ago Crowe was arrested in St. Joseph on a charge of train robbery. He employed Brewster, who is a state senator, to defend him. The charge was finally dismissed as the case was not a strong one.

WILL ASK A FRANCHISE

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)
Denver, July 13.—It is announced that the Colorado and Southern Railway company will apply for a franchise from the city of Denver for the occupation of the streets within its lines. This is said to be in connection with its plans to construct an electric system connecting Denver with several suburban towns.

STEAMER AGROUND

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)
Conception, July 12.—The Pacific Navigation company's steamer Talca, is badly grounded at Pucunco.

VISITORS AT CANTON

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)
Canton, Ohio, July 13.—There were five visitors at the McKinley home today to inspect the usual summer estate of President and Mrs. McKinley. The president, during the afternoon, took a short ride about the city in an automobile with an old neighbor.

FIRE AT ENID

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)
Guthrie, O. T., July 13.—Fire broke out at Enid tonight and destroyed a butcher shop, section of the Enid hotel and four other stores. Water supply gave out and the town is at the mercy of the flames.

SMELTER TO RESUME

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)
Butte, Mont., July 13.—After being idle for six weeks on account of difference with employees over the eight-hour question, the Colorado smelter will start up tomorrow with a full force of men. The trouble arose over the demand of the smelter men that the usual summer rate, including the machinists should receive the benefit of the eight-hour law. The company not being willing to concede this closed down the works. The men will go to work on the old arrangement by which all men actually employed in the plant work on a smelting get eight hours a day at the same wages as formerly paid for ten.

HINSEY RESIGNED

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)
Chicago, July 13.—John A. Hinsey, imperial prince of the dramatic order, Knights of Khorassan, resigned his position late this afternoon. He stated that he was resigning it to be best so as to relieve the order of any embarrassment from the publicity given to the attacks made on him in connection with the endorsement rank matters.

WOOD RECUPERATING

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)
Havana, July 13.—Governor General Wood, who is suffering from typhoid fever, has recuperated wonderfully and his physicians are confident he will be able to get up in a few days.

DEATHS IN NEW YORK

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)
New York, July 13.—New York city had a death rate of 42.4 last week, that is double the usual summer rate. This large increase was due to the excessive heat that prevailed in the early part of the week. There were 177 deaths from all causes during the week, 81 and stood at 87 at noon today.

OMAHA

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)
Omaha, July 13.—Today was another hot day in this city, the mercury reaching 92 degrees at 10 o'clock. The wind was from the south and the humidity was oppressive. The city was in a state of alarm, as the fire department was called out several times to extinguish fires started by the heat.

DISRUPTION THREATENED

Crystallization of British Sentiment Against Conduct of the War in South Africa.

WATERLOO FOR GOVERNMENT

Current Rumor That Lord Kitchener Will be Succeeded in Command by General Blood—Reorganization of Liberals.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

London, July 13.—The Vlakfontein incident has come near spelling Waterloo for the government.

An apparently unimportant incident, the censorship of one of the newspaper dispatches, has had the effect of crystallizing all the widely differing opinions on the conduct of the war in South Africa. This dissatisfaction has long been pent up and now finds free vent, not, strangely enough, through the columns of the opposition's newspapers, but in the government journals.

For months past the public belief in the government's war policy, can scarcely be estimated. The extraordinary spectacle has been presented of an advanced Radical newspaper, the Daily News, putting the war office and Lord Kitchener on the back for suppressing the story of alleged Boer outrages to British wounded, while the Times and other government papers say the feeling aroused in the general public, who have up to this time blindly and enthusiastically supported the government's war policy, can scarcely be estimated.

Officials of the war office are more worried now than at any previous time during the war and they are working strenuously to explain the mistake. The incident has awakened in the public mind an eagerness, most unfortunate for the government, to know the details of operations and an everlasting and ever-increasing dissatisfaction with the progress of the British army in South Africa.

Prominent members of the Liberal party believe that if their party had to go to the country now it would be defeated, provided a semblance of opposition could be mustered.

In this connection there is some talk of the possibility of a new Liberal organization consisting of the Liberal Unionists and the Liberal Imperialists, many of whom would like to see a cabinet including Lord Rosebery, the duke of Devonshire, president of the council, Joseph Chamberlain, colonial secretary, and H. H. Asquith.

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T. J. SHAFFER.

By telegraphic order to union workmen in the steel mills of the country, President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association has called out 75,000 men.

KANSAS SITUATION MOST SERIOUS

Water Works Systems Are Failing and Much Sickness Is Resulting---Great Danger From Fire.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Topeka, Kan., July 13.—The suffering in Kansas from the prolonged drought is now more intense than ever. The skies are leaden and the sun's heat is intense. No immediate relief is expected. It is the opinion of some who experienced the drought of 1897 that the present dry period promises to be even more severe. It is hardly expected that there will be any lasting relief before fall. People do not now expend so much time in worrying about the loss of the crops and the hard times which must of a necessity come—they are devoting all their energies to the exigencies of the present. With water works systems giving out, ice factories threatened and farm products of all kinds obtaining large prices, the situation is becoming a serious one for Kansas.

CONGRESS OF THE WOMEN

**Arrangements Practically Complete
for This Prominent Feature of
the Big Celebration.**

The Congress of Women which is to be held in this city on August 1, the first day of the great Quarto-centennial celebration, is creating great interest throughout the state.

Mrs. C. A. Eldredge, chairman of the committee appointed to make arrangements for it, has journeyed many miles in order to obtain interviews with the women selected to take part upon the program. Almost without exception those desired have readily accepted, for it is esteemed an honor to be invited.

The speeches are limited to five minutes and there will be such an infinite variety of subjects that interest will be constantly stimulated. It has been thought best to limit the addresses to have touched upon, all topics of vital importance to women which have been

Mrs. James D. Whitmore, Denver, president Woman's club.
"Club Life in the State." Mrs. T. M. Harding, Canon City, president state Federation Woman's Clubs.
"Woman's Work for Education." Mrs. Helen Grenfell, Denver, state superintendent of instruction.
"Women and the Law," Miss Mary F. Johnson, Denver.
"The Medical Practitioner," Dr. Minnie C. T. Love, Denver.
"The Archaeologist, Historical Research Among the Cliff Dwellers," Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, Colorado Springs.
"The Journalist," Ellis Meredith Denver.
"Women in the Affairs of the State," Mrs. J. E. Belford, Denver.
"The National Woman's Suffrage Movement in the Recessional," Mrs. Kellogg, Pueblo.
Mrs. Peters visited in Colorado

The meeting is to be held in the Opera house at 2:30 p. m.

The following is the program:

Music.

"The Lord's Prayer," led by Mrs. Belford.

Address of Mrs. E. C. McNamee, Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, Colorado Springs.
Response, Mrs. Mahlon D. Thatcher, Pueblo.
Music.
"Plumber Days," Mrs. William A. Byers, Denver.
"Women of the G. A. R.," Mrs. Mary

Board, W. R. C. C.
"Colorado's Work for Temperance,"
Mrs. Antoinette A. Hawley, Denver,
president Colorado, W. C. T. U.
"Equal Suffrage," Mrs. W. T. Corn-
wall, Denver, president Colorado Equal
Suffrage association.
"The Work of a Department Club,"
of woman talent prepared for the
memorable day. Everybody and their
friends, especially men friends, come.
The committee is called together by
the chairman, Mrs. Eldredge, at her
residence, 18 Willamette avenue, at
10 a. m. tomorrow (Monday). Bus-
iness of importance.



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He may wander where he will along scenic highways and obytains... No one thinks of putting an obstacle in his way.

But when a girl, out of the fullness of her desire, determines to work her way through college, she must first rid herself of the notion that she can copy her college brother. Otherwise she will meet with disappointment, for long ago Mrs. Grundy set limitations on the labor fitting for men and for women, and our colleges for girls still respect it. During undergraduate days, at least, they believe in an emphasis on the domestic and the feminine.

The diminished list for girls declared invalid by college censors will be trivial enough to the masculine student-merchant who sells milk by the 1,000 quarts and butter by the counter. Nevertheless, the college girl invents as much energy and strength and originality in her tasks as the college man in his. If she chafes at a limitation as he, her effort must be multiplied. Doubtless, the more the circumstances, have the physical exuberance necessary to meet the strain of entire self-support. They must stop short of self-love. But the attitude of woman's college is strongly paternal.

porting girl, therefore, finds before many an industry open to her college brother a sign on which custom or the college president has written the uncompromising words, "No Admittance." She can neither weed lawns nor dig gardens, clean furnaces nor shovel snow. The girl who should turn grocery clerk, or who became a component part of a baker's or butcher's or hotel-keeper's staff in her college town would be a focus for the puzzled attention of the whole faculty, while a student dairymaid, fruiterer, or butter merchant within the confines of the college would raise a storm of protest from Maine to California. Yet college men in similar positions meet only praise and commendation.

Doubtless some of the occupations in

Though restrictions are laid on the student who works her way, scholars and labor, as far as they go, are the compensations, and, when that is exhausted, a protective care and watchfulness which seldom fall to the lot of the college man.

A large staff of women is employed at the Vallican for the sole purpose of keeping the pope's wardrobe in proper condition. No spot or stain may disfigure the garments worn by his holiness, and as he always appears in white, even a few hours' wear deprives the robes of their freshness. It is deemed that no man's hand is delicate enough for their care, so in this respect women are permitted to serve the pontiff (Union Signal).



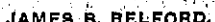
ONE OF THE ANIMAL WAGONS
(Showing exterior decorations.)

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Now that the dignity of the law has been upheld and the offending ministers properly dealt with, it is very proper for the Anti-Slavery League to show that it is good for something after all. An appeal was taken from the court's proper decision, and an appeal should not be allowed, at least for a single moment. The saloon men will not resist energy and good policy to the detriment of any very technicality and perhaps a final hearing will therefore show even the temperance people to the great advantage. There is plenty of good to point to the effect of the law. The saloon decision shows that the law is not an empty gesture of politics and that it can be properly

No. 1.

Republicans in this state will refuse to go to the polls at all, and that against Stevenson's management of the party there is a strong *anti-American* feeling, and that positively *no* chances to be cancelled. In respect for either his political sagacity or his personal character, and they question the motives which influence his action. This is particularly true of many of the powerful business interests of the state. Mr. Stevenson was formerly associated and who know him well. But then in the whirlwind of politics many things may occur in the next 12 months that will put a new phase on things. We can see that the *anti-American* feeling, whose larger liberties have recently been discovered, may move on phalanx to the front and inject new and disturbing issues into the next campaign. The thunders of the ecclesiastical armies of the pope, and the judicial artillery on the other may be the beginning of a mighty battle that will upset all calculations. There is a class of social evolutionists who affirm that there are two kinds of consequences which always attend the acts of a great man. One is called the *direct* and the other the *unintentional*. The man who created the hand-press never dreamed of the production of the automatic printing press, nor did the man who gave the world the telegraph think of the wireless. There are no wonderful changes that each would produce in the political and trade methods of governments and individuals, nor did the Republican 'leaders' of this state who so eagerly promoted the *anti-American* feeling. I do not think for a moment that that act would disintegrate their own party and place



In power their ancient enemies. This was the unintended sequence and although unthought of at the time, yet was inevitable. Probably before the next campaign takes shape some statesman possessed of synthetic powers may gather into one stream the separate yet concurrent influences now in operation and direct the whole force toward the accomplishment of the public good and the betterment of the one and betterment of the politics. The hope may be a vain one, yet by encouraging it we help to realize it.

❁❁❁❁ An Oriental Soliloquy

with consideration and respect. When a foreign power stole from the wall of Peking the ancient astronomical instruments which we regarded as almost inviolate, it came from a foreigner in the first place. It came from a foreigner, the commander of the American troops. When the brutal, heartless troops of the white man's civilization were killing, robbing and ravishing non-combatants and burning their homes, the soldiers carrying that same flag showed us pity and mercy. In a foreign camp one day a lot of loot was sold at auction. The proceeds were used to feed the homeless, starving natives, Americans again. When the armies were withdrawing from Peking the people presented a memorial to the foreign troops and asked them to stay. Over the quarters of those soldiers floated that same flag. In the council of foreign nations that met to determine upon further punishment we have had but one consistent, unwavering friend and he, too, stands under the flag that is so good to me and to all of Chesfoo.

When one is down with his enemy's foot on his neck and the blows are falling thick and fast, it is a most comforting thing to see a great big, robust friend heave in sight.

Our point of view is at last prizing the conscience of the great American people.

(By H. L. Shantz.)

N. D.R. means, and in fact in most places where the soil is dry are found growing the two plants shown this week. Both plants have such large and showy flowers that they must have been noticed and admired by everyone. The flower with the broad, pure white petals and the sharp prickles is the prickly poppy, the scientific name of which is *Argemone polyceras*. Link and Otto, while the flower with narrower petals is *Mentzelia nuda*. Torr. and Gray, the genus name *Mentzelia* is generally used for the former name.

The prickly poppy may be easily recognized by everyone. It is a robust, erect plant, from one to two feet high and armed throughout with rigid prickles. These are so numerous and so sharp that it is almost impossible to handle the plant at all. The flowers are erect, of snowy whiteness and very large, often as much as four inches across. The center of this large saucer-shaped flower is filled with an innumerable mass of minute, yellow stamens, while in the center of this golden cluster is the large velvety, richly-colored stigma. The flower is indeed singularly beautiful. As in all the poppy we do not doubt the seeds present in the open flower. This is due to the fact that they are caducous, i. e. fall off as soon as the flower opens. There are but three seeds in each, with a spur at the end and thickly set with prickles. The petals are twice as numerous as the sepals and are very much crumpled in the bud. The sepals are broad and thickly set with bristles which serve as a protection. It develops into a many-seeded oblong pod, from which the seeds are thrown out as the pod top. There is considerable variation among the different individual plants. Some are much more thickly set with prickles than others, a few are almost entirely without prickles, and some are of a clear blue. Some plants have almost clear juice, others very milky juice, while in still others the juice of a deep orange color follows the same position in which the plants grow in in any one locality. The seeds are very uniform in size and shape.

We often find a plant called the "red" prickly poppy, which has a yellow flower and is an annual. It is not found as far north as this. The flower of the prickly poppy generally remains open during the entire day, but is sometimes closed at night.

The *Mentzelia* is found in even greater abundance than the prickly poppy and is equally attractive. It is about the same height as the poppy, having a stem which is much branched. The leaves are a very pretty green with a prominent light-colored midrib. In shape they are long, narrow, and pointed at the ends, clothed. There is a one-celled ovary surmounting which we find a calyx tube with five lobes. The style is very slender and is much branched at the top into three divisions generally being twisted together. In the calyx tube are inserted the 10 petals, while just below these are the numerous stamens. Many of the filaments of the outer stamens are broadened to form small petals. At the tip of some of these may be seen the anthers, but many have lost entirely their function as stamens. The flower is of a light yellow color, and from one and one-half to two and one-half inches across. A most interesting thing about this plant is that the center of the plant and if examined under the microscope show a peculiar structure. All the hairs are barbed and this barbed character is found in almost everything it touches. But the hairs are by no means all alike. Some are straight and have but two barbs at the end, while others have three at the end and still others have barbs at the end and all the way down. We also find a great many that are bent over and have a single barb at the end. The plant is a large, flowered species and one that is even more beautiful—*Mentzelia* or *nata*, Torr. and Gray—is found north of Glen Eyrie. It resembles this species very much, but the flowers are twice as large, and the filaments are all stiff or narrow. In each of these species the flowers open early in the evening and close the next morning. The flowers are very numerous and about the size of a cross. Cross fertilization must be carried on principally at night, by nocturnal insects, such as moths. The stamens are so crowded that it is impossible to get the pollen to the stigma without coming in contact with the pollen and it is also very probable that it will touch the stigmas. In consequence of this the great amount of cross fertilization is secured.

Argemone.

Montezella.

at night than any other colors. The prickly poppy has no nectar whatever, but insects are attracted to it by the pollen. In order to obtain this they generally alight on the broad stigmatic surfaces and, although they eat much of the pollen or carry it away in the pollen sacs, yet enough adheres to the body for effectively cross-fertilize the other plants visited. I have noticed that the grasshopper is the most common visitor to the prickly poppy. The plants illustrate several

uses of plant hairs. A use already mentioned is that of preventing rapid transpiration of moisture. Another use is that of preventing ants and like insects from climbing stems and carrying off the nectar or pollen. But perhaps the most important use is that of protecting the plant itself. The presence of either barbed, milky or the prickly hairs of the long sharp spines of the prickly poppy would insure them from being eaten by earthy bodied animals.

(By Maurice M. Minton.)

(Copyright, 1901, Cosmographic Co.)

"Certainly, very rich men, who have had great dealings with the public in their own enrichment, have of late distinguished themselves by giving enormous sums of money to colleges and libraries. Why they have been so munificent can only be conjectured. Some believe these gifts have sprung from the desire of the donor to help their fellow men; if so, they denote a change of heart which is in itself an agreeable thought; others believe it is conscious hypocrisy; while others declare them to be the footprints on the sands of time, which Longfellow assures us are intended to remind us how great men make their names."—*Chicago Herald*.

"A pile of gold, when the brilliant hue of the yellow metal has blined the eyes of men like Andrew Carnegie, John Rockefeller and Pierpont Morgan, is for the little people of the world like the fabled giants of nursery tales, who were slain by the little boys and girls who were wiser than they were, and by that stupendous personage in whose quest the youthful Jack climbed the horrible beanstalk. There is no doubt about the clubs. All men realize that they exist, and that their shadows fall over millions of American citizens, and the feeble hands under our fruitful head, the small feet with their long, straight toes, and the tiny hands that come out of the coatpockets, a question, a grave question, arises whether they indicate that the great men who made them made their lives anywhere near sublime."

"I do not exactly appreciate these great gifts. I do believe that these great men, who have had dealings with thousands of small dealers out of existence and placed the yoke of servitude on countless other thousands, should give back to the public profits that partake of the nature of plundered gold. Still, I question the value of the gifts to colleges and libraries."

"The great men, the great institutions, the great colleges and great educational institutions, and such are both colleges and libraries. But no man will say that our country is deficient in schools or of cheaply-printed books and periodicals. Our people, as a people, have greater facilities for education and reading than they have for earning a living, for living at moderate means, or for enjoying life in its fullest measure."

"On the one hand we find Messrs. Carnegie, Rockefeller and Morgan reducing the price of labor, devising methods to dispense with labor, creating systems to shorten credit and minimize the retailer's profits, and corrupting the logic of the law, and on the other hand they are giving millions of dollars to endow colleges and libraries to afford the same people a ripened intelligence, in order that they may better appreciate the wisdom of the maxim: 'It is useless to kick against the pricks.'"

"These great givers of money, these very practical men, hence they must also well realize that the conditions of life which beset a young college graduate are serner and harder today than ever before, and they may also know that they, themselves, have greatly contributed to make it so. Twenty young men educated in the industrial schools, launched in the sea of adversity, and twenty young gentlemen thrown on the world as graduates from Mr. Rockefeller's college. The former set have not only a practical training to enter the existing fields of labor, but have not been educated to churlish ambitions which require years of life, soon find that it is impossible to maintain themselves by honest, intelligent labor. In the spheres their aspirations would conduct them."

"It would seem to me that if these rich men have money to give away they have methods which would be proper to gratify the labor educated above the Hesperian mountains. The great cities of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit and Philadelphia are inadequately supplied. Since the conditions of life have made homes small, and accommodations for the healthy scant, hospitals for the sick and the dying practically help the injured, the invalid and the famishing."

"There are countless thousands who live in wretched habitations who have education, enough and facilities for reading in abundance, who are honest, earnest, intelligent, and who cannot find rest or peace on earth, being grossly deceived by the grand word, better than colleges and libraries, would be, the great congested cities by placing thousands of hard working people

small farms throughout the great west or in the eastern states. To care for them for a few years, to assist them during the early stages with implements, stock, etc. A hundred families put on a fair road to an honest living will be more productive than a hundred families of poor morals, of good men and women who result from the college training of 200 ambitious young men.

The "footprints" may not be "sublime," they may not prove monumental, they may not create a noise to go on reverberating through the ages down the corridors of time, but they will be, nevertheless, according to many people, sufficient again, the true balm of Gilead.

I know not which will live longest, the horrors of the Homestead strikes or the Carnegie chain of libraries; the never-ending cry of the swamped dealers in oil, or the business of the oil men; the "Morgans" and the "Rockefellers" and the "Pittsburgh" hospital, Mr. D. O. Mills' hotel, are sound practical aids of rich men to their poorer brothers.

It is not colleges and libraries the mass of humanity requires; of the municipalities furnish abundance, they need only to live, to breathe, to do and to care. You need not be so hard, too, too many. He who helps his weaker brother over life's perilous sands makes his own footsteps sublime.

Some Medieval Trusts.

The combinations which in their magnitude and methods most nearly resembled the trusts of the present day were corners in foreign trade, or in domestic commodities like the metals, which had a limited area of production, says A. P. Vinson in the July Atlantic. They were feasible for two facts then, as in business life; capital had accumulated so that a few persons were enabled to undertake large enterprises, and the habit of faithful dealing was not so common as it is now. It is certain that such a corner would have been impossible for even a few men to net successfully. In the foreign trade the smallness of the market was necessary, not only for making large purchases, but also to defray traveling expenses and provide depots en route. As the century advanced, the number of century merchants, sometimes purchased—particularly at Venice—quantities of oriental wares, spices, silks, gold brocade, ginger, and other commodities, and, as yet, controlling the chief merchants of the empire, fixed a price for each commodity. This method was later applied to the domestic commodities such as hardware, leather, tallow and other agricultural products. Tradesmen who refused to enter into the combination were ostracized, and by a sudden lowering of prices. When competition had been stifled, prices rose again.

A New Golconda in Texas.

In the county of Jefferson, 81 miles east of Houston and 18 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, is situated the small town of Lufkin. There is nothing particularly beautiful or attractive in its natural setting. It lies in the swamp country where the big mosquitoes flourish and the water is so shallow that it is waded through. The land around it is low and flat and wet. At only for rice culture, with an occasional variety of mosquito woods of elm, pine and live oak, draped with melancholy gray moss, it has something of the dreary charm of some of the great gulf country, but more of the mephitic atmosphere of the swampy Louisiana. You can see the one or two many overgrown southern village which is beginning to aspire to urban manners. Its ideals were cotton and rice and cattle.

One day a man, a white man, spying out the land, suspected the existence of great resources or riches underneath the ground. They might hold 1,200 feet of the solid sand, placed there by cap rock that guarded the treasure, and there came gushing up a vast, restless stream of wealth.—(The National Magazine for July.)

Summer Perspiration Nature's Bearer.

tifier.

The summer time is the golden opportunity for the girl troubled with pimples and comedones. The torrid heat offers an efficacious substitute for the Turkish or Russian perspiration vaults. Nature's perspiration vaults. Where Earth Nature strives to eradicate these facial blemishes should never be dammed by the opposing powder war. Rather encourage the very friendly drop which adds its tiny share in promoting the health and purity of the complexion.

I am reminded here of a young girl who has happily been cured of some very delicate skin troubles by a certain type which physician had prescribed for her. One intolerably hot day she tried to catch a nap in the bath room, when she noticed the water in the room (the Turkish bath).

A member of the family called her to come down to assist a mother.

"Oh, my, my, the heat! The heat! It is just for the cure! I am told that must perspire!" and she resolutely turned a deaf ear to all expostulations and remained in the bath, a calm complexion without a blemish.—(Stella Starr, Lufkin, Monthly,

MAY PAVE STREETS WITH GRANITE

Mountains of Disintegrated Rock Will Be Transformed Into Smooth Street Surfaces for the City.

Colorado Springs may soon have streets paved with disintegrated granite. This material, long known, which can be obtained at little cost near this city, is said to make a substantial and almost dustless pavement, and within a few weeks an experiment will probably be made with it here. It is up to the city council.

The plan of paving the streets with disintegrated granite was discussed at length by Mayor Robinson and a number of prominent business men who are interested in the project.

CONGRESS IS WELL BEGUN

A circular, high-contrast, black and white portrait of a man with a mustache, wearing a suit and tie. The image is framed by a thick black border.

cabinet in order that commercial inter

By H. R. Whitmore of Missouri: "Resolved, To urge amendments to the interstate commerce law to afford protection to the public carrier and shipper on account of the inefficiency of the present law to accomplish its purpose."

postmaster general providing that fake newspapers no longer be allowed the second class mail matter classification saving \$25,000,000 annually to the gov

ernment be indorsed and that an attempt be made to secure the reduction of the tariff on the coal and iron ore. The revenue of the postoffice department will warrant it."

By fake newspapers it means those that depend on their circulation to swell the numbers of the circulation.

By William W. Bates of Colorado: "Resolved, To urge congress to regulate all trade wherever preferences will be created for the employment of labor to the benefit of American shipping for American commerce free of cost to American people, it being the contention that one of the principal objects of the tariff is to protect the employment of our American marine for foreign trade and that the regulations we once had providing for our early marine have been unwisely repealed."

By William W. Bates of Colorado: "Resolved, recommending to congress the presentation of a bill creating an executive department of mining and

ago. This resolution was offered on a
count of the importance that the mil-
ing industry is assuming as an ad-
junct to the prosperity of the nation.

By Lewis of Missouri:
A resolution urging congress to fix \$6,000,000 for the beet sugar trust.
By S. E. Wallis of Texas, a resolution for a sufficient appropriation congress to provide for settlers for homesteads.
By Senator T. M. Patterson of Colorado:
"Be it resolved by the Transmississippi and Pacific coast sugar trust that it is the plain duty of the people of the Transmississippi and Pacific coast country and it ought to be their pleasure to use as far as possible American beet sugar as against the sugar of the trusts."
"Resolved, That in the event of a struggle in congress between the sugar trust and the people of the Transmississippi and Pacific coast beet sugar industry of the Transmississippi country it is the duty of senators and representatives from the Transmississippi and Pacific coast beet sugar industry of the American beet sugar industry and against the schemes of the sugar trust."

and
1- congress be, and he is hereby, directed
to transmit a copy of these resolutions
to the senators and representatives re-
presenting the Mississippi state

By Mr. Webster of Louisiana a resolution was introduced for the establishment of a department of mines and mining, similar to the department of agriculture.

By Mr. Webster of Louisiana a resolution was introduced for the establishment of intercourse with Latin-America, a better mail service and closer commercial relations with the Central and South American states and favoring the construction of an intercontinental railway.

By Story of Louisiana a resolution asking that congress appoint a special committee to inquire into the expediency of withdrawing from each state to formulate plans for the construction of the Nicaragua canal as an American enterprise, and to place the canal upon a basis of reciprocity with the other states government not more than ten per cent per annum.

The congress then adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

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tural Society

ayden to

Grievance

commanding on Wednesday, July 11. All those who are not satisfied with value placed upon their property please call and state their objection the same, so that they may be adjusted before the values are carried on rolls.

Office hours from 8 a. m. until 4 p. m. each day.

M. J. Layden
Assessor El Paso County

Those famous little pills, De W. Little Early Risers compel your

you pure, rich blood to recuperate
body. Are easy to take. Never
Hesley-Arcularius Drug Co. C.
Smith, 117 S. Teton.

Tents Secured by the Horticultural Society

The large tents that are to be used by the Horticultural society for the flower show that is to be held next month, have been secured and will be erected in North park in time for exhibitors to make a good display of their exhibits.

The Horticultural society held its regular monthly meeting last night at the headquarters in the Postoffice block. Little other than routine business was done, however, all arrangements for the

coming show being well in hand. It is expected that Governor and Mrs. A. H. Hays will be present to open the show and this will be one of its particularly attractive features.

At the meeting last evening the tax was adopted by an unusually hand-bunch of sweet notes, including a large number of varieties given by President Harris.

At the conclusion of the meeting a bouquet was sent to the Gazette office.

Assessor Layden to Hear Grievance

Property owners who are not satisfied with the valuations placed upon their property by County Assessor Layden will have a chance to tell the assessor their grievances. The assessor and his deputies have assessed property worth over 440,000,000 since June 1, and most of the work has been satisfactory to the residents of El Paso county.

The following self-explanatory notice was issued yesterday morning by the assessor:

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 38 of the new revenue law, I will sit to hear complaints and adjust values assessed by me upon the property assessed in this county for the year 1911.

commencing on Wednesday, July 12, at 10 o'clock a. m. All those who are not satisfied with the value placed upon their property please call and state their objections the same, so that they may be adjusted before the values are carried on the rolls.

Office hours from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m. each day.

M. J. Layden,
Assessor El Paso County.

Those famous little pills, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, compel your yea and nays to do their duty, thus giving you pure, rich blood to recuperate your body. Are easy to take. Never get sticky. Arcus-urine. Drug Co. C. Smith, 17 S. Telp.

**Missing
Issue(s)**

July 24, 1901